

Sudan peace talks open

AMMAN (AP) — The Sudan government and its rebel foes began Saturday their first high-level formal talks aimed at ending the six-year civil war ravaging southern Sudan. Sadiq Al-Mahdi, Sudan's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, embraced rebels commander Idris Abd Al-Aziz as television cameras and journalists before entering a conference hall in the Ethiopian capital for talks expected to last three days. Alid, from the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), urged the government to implement fully a peace accord signed last November by the SPLA and the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), a partner to Prime Minister Sadiq Al-Mahdi's coalition government. The government has rejected some of the pact but has yet to come up with such provisions as lifting a state of emergency and negotiating defense pacts with Egypt and Libya. Murti was quoted Saturday as saying Egypt had agreed to his request to serve as the 376 pact with Sudan (see page 2). The DUP-SPLA accord also called for a freeze on applying Islamic laws and punishments including amputations, flogging and stoning in advance of a formal ceasefire and a constitutional conference.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation

جordan Times تأسست في 1974 عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية الرأي

Volume 14 Number 4167

AMMAN SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1989, DHUL QAIDAH 7, 1409

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Armed Forces holds festival

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Armed Forces Saturday held a festival at the Martyr's Monument marking the 74th anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt and Army Day. Present were His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, His Royal Highness Prince Ali Ibn Al-Hussein, Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and other senior officials.

Ahmad Lawzi, Upper House of Parliament Speaker, Chief of Royal Court Thoufan Hindawi, the King's Political Adviser Adnan Abu Odeh, the King's Private Adviser Amer Khamash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Field Marshal Habes Majali, and Public Security Department Director General Abdul Hadi Majali also attended the ceremonies.

The King presented medals to a number of officers to mark the occasion.

Later, the King received good wishes from senior statesmen, sheikhs, chiefs of diplomatic missions and chiefs of military missions as well as senior officials of the Armed Forces, and the Civil Defence and Intelligence departments and the commander and officers of the Palestine Liberation Army in Jordan.

Chief of Staff General Fathi Abu Taleb gave a luncheon in honour of the King. It was attended by a number of civilian and military officials.

On the occasion of these two anniversaries, a delegation representing Jordan Phosphate Mining Company (IPMC) visited the Third Royal Mechanised Division. After hearing a briefing on the division's role in defending Jordan and the Arab Homeland, the delegation visited a military equipment show.

The King presented medals to a number of officers to mark



His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, presents medals to Armed Forces officer during Saturday's

ceremonies marking the Great Arab Revolt anniversary and Army Day (photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

will be held Monday evening at the Salt Cultural Centre.

Culture and Information Ministry Under-Secretary Dr. Hani Amad expressed hope that these cultural festivals

would activate and develop cultural and artistic activities in the Kingdom. These celebrations will be held in Zarqa, Karak, Mafrat, Aqaba, Tafileh, Ma'an and Irbid.

8-year-old shot in Gaza

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli troops killed a Palestinian boy and wounded 11 residents in the curfew-bound Gaza Strip Saturday.

The soldiers shot dead the Palestinian boy as he threw stones in Gaza's Jabalya refugee camp. They later opened fire on mourners breaking a seven-day curfew to visit the boy's home.

In an interview on army radio, hawkish Israel Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said: "I believe the more we improve the means, the tools, find ways of more pointed and harsher punishments than those we had until now... (the more we can calm the uprising).

"This is in the realm of punishing precise targets, whether it is an individual, the house of someone involved in something or administrative detention for a longer period of time."

Rabin had been asked if harsher measures could calm the 18-month-old uprising.

He said Israel would expand prison space, currently for 8,500 detainees, to a capacity of more than 10,000. The army destroyed the homes of two Islamic fundamentalist activists this week.

In a month-long military crackdown in the occupied territories, Rabin has signalled that Palestinians will face a tougher iron-fist if they reject an Israeli plan for elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to choose negotiators

for talks with Israel. Israel has come under severe international criticism for such measures as expulsion, destroying homes and imprisonment of Palestinians without trial.

Abdul Wahab Darawsheh criticised Rabin's statement, calling it backwards logic.

"Yitzhak Rabin has not learned from history that when you increase suppression it has the opposite effect, it increases the resentment and desire for revenge," Darawsheh told Reuters.

Asked about expulsions, Rabin said the time gap between issuing expulsion orders and carrying them out diluted their effect. "I am not talking about if we need changes in that. I will not discuss that here in public," he said.

In Gaza, doctors at the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) said eight-year-old Shadi Ziad Awad was shot in the heart by a plastic-coated metal bullet when soldiers fired on a group of stone-throwing children. Several dozen mourners visiting the body at Awad's Jabalya home, raised Palestinian flags and began throwing stones in protest.

Soldiers opened fire, wounding 11 of them, including a 17- and a 20-year-old, both critically shot in the neck and head, doctors said. The two were transferred to Israeli hospitals.

Khader Muranakh, a camp resident, said about 200 Palestinians participated in the march, shouting slogans against the new cards.

He said young Awad was standing outside the home of his uncle watching the demonstration when troops opened fire from about two metres away and hit the boy with a steel pellet.

Residents said the boy's death sparked further protests which lasted more than four hours.

The Palestinian residents of the Gaza Strip remained confined to their homes for the seventh consecutive day, the longest-running curfew there since the start of the uprising.

Residents, particularly those in the refugee camps, reported shortages in vegetables and milk. Hospitals have been allowed to replenish medical supplies.

The army has given no indication when it will lift the curfew. It has eased in parts of the strip for two-hour periods on some days to allow residents to stock up.

In the West Bank, clashes broke out overnight and Saturday in Ramallah and surrounding villages. Troops shot and wounded two Palestinian protesters in Ramallah, and another in Silwan village, local journalists reported.

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At least 18 Palestinians were reportedly wounded by army gunfire in clashes in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, hospital officials said.

On Friday, Israeli troops shot dead a Palestinian teenager in Bethlehem as Arabs staged a general strike throughout the occupied territories as the uprising entered its 19th month.

"On the other hand, we have not been able to prevail over the sporadic stone throwings," he said.

Rabin also claimed Saturday the army had succeeded in breaking a boycott launched by the underground leadership of the uprising.

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He added: "Why is there in the minds of the Americans two weights and two measures when it is a question of rights of Palestinians under the occupation and in other regions of the world."

The vote Friday was 14-1, with only the United States against Britain, France and Canada voted for it.

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"We regret that the United States had to resort to a veto, while calling themselves the champions of liberty and human rights," Arafat said at a news conference, held 48 hours after the third official U.S.-PLO meeting in the Tunisian capital.

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Egypt said ready to scrap defence treaty with Sudan

By Hamza Hendawi
Reuters

KHARTOUM — Sudanese Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi said in remarks published Saturday that Egypt had agreed to a request to abrogate a 1976 defence pact with Sudan.

Mahdi told the independent Khartoum daily Al Sudani that he requested cancellation of the pact in a message to Egyptian Prime Minister Atef Sedki.

The request was delivered by Sudan's Foreign Minister Sidhom Al Hussein, who flew on to Addis Ababa to lead a government team at peace talks with the leaders of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) which has been fighting in south Sudan since 1985.

Cancelling the pact and Sudan's 1985 military protocol with Libya are among conditions contained in a tentative peace accord signed last November by the SPLA and Sudan's Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), the second-largest partner in Mahdi's coalition government.

The pact calls for a freeze on the implementation of Islamic laws and punishments before a ceasefire with the rebels, a constitutional conference and lifting of a state of emergency.

Official and diplomatic sources in Khartoum said Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak had told a Sudanese delegation in Cairo that Egypt was ready to accept the loss of the defence pact if Sudan believed it would help the peace process in the south.

Mubarak said last month that the defence pact was in Sudan's interest and that there was no scope for discussion over it.

The SPLA maintaining that Mahdi's government has not yet implemented all the conditions contained in the SPLA-DUP pact.

The sources said that view was supported by a report by Sudanese legal experts submitted

to the government last week. Mahdi told Sudan that his government had no plans to issue an executive cabinet order to freeze Islamic punishment, as it had done enough to implement the conditions of the accord.

The SPLA has said it took up arms to fight what it views as the domination of the south by the north. It also wants Sudan governed by secular laws.

The sources said the Addis Ababa talks, due to open Saturday, looked unlikely to produce a breakthrough to end the six-year long bush war.

They said that the legal experts' report had found that the government moves to halt Islamic punishments have not gone beyond the expression of a political wish unmatched by legislative action.

The Addis Ababa talks are the first between the rebels and Khartoum government since April and were to open five days before the expiry of a 45-day unilateral ceasefire by the SPLA.

A resumption of fighting in the south would disrupt a major U.N.-led relief organisation bid to help famine victims in the area where some 250,000 people died of hunger or disease last year.

The United Nations says 100,000 people could perish this year because of food shortages and the lack of medical care.

Relief effort

The United Nations is extending its famine relief operation in SPLA-held areas of southern Sudan by trucking food further into the interior and air dropping supplies to remote settlements.

World Food Programme (WFP) spokesman Bob McCarty said Friday that a Fairchild C-19 cargo plane operating from Lodwar in northwestern Kenya was to begin air dropping food into Pochala and Pibor in southeastern Sudan Saturday.



UPRISING — Palestinian women struggle to resist an arrest by Israeli soldiers in the occupied territories. The Palestinian uprising, which spurred efforts for peace in the region after a period of stagnation, entered its 19th month Friday.

U.S. thinks PLO exploring election plan

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The U.S. government thinks the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is examining the possibility of holding elections in the Israeli-occupied territories.

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with Israel.

"We have made it very clear to them that the elections concept offers the pathway to progress and that they should not impose conditions upon it that would make it impossible to move ahead," she said.

"Based on the discussions that we have had (with PLO officials), they have not, in our opinion, rejected the election concept," Tutwiler said. "Our view is that they will continue to explore the elections concept."

Reuters reported from Tunis that the two sides apparently failed to find common ground.

It also said Yasser Arafat, PLO Executive Committee Member, had implicitly rejected the Israeli concept of elections.

The PLO has said elections could only take place after Israel withdraws from the occupied territories, under the supervision of

U.N. forces and as part of a process leading to a Palestinian state. Israel rejects these conditions.

Pelletreau said they also discussed the recent Arab summit and developments in the occupied territories. "We expressed grave concern at the continuation of attempted cross-border raids by Palestinian groups into Israel from southern Lebanon," Pelletreau said. "Such activity cannot help but harm efforts to move the peace process forward, and should be condemned by all those who share with us that goal."

In Washington, Secretary of State James Baker echoed Pelletreau's remarks on the progress of the dialogue to "discussion of substantive issues."

Responding to questions during an appearance at the National Press Club, Baker said, however, that "the dialogue we are main-

taining with the PLO, we have said on many occasions, should not be and cannot be, as far as we're concerned, an end in and of itself. It can only be productive if it can move us forward in the goal of peace in the Middle East."

Ninety-two senators have written Baker urging him to "strongly and publicly endorse" the Israeli election plan.

Aides to several of the senators said the letter was written in response to Baker's unusually blunt warning to Israel before the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) May 22 to "lay aside, once and for all, the unrealistic vision of a greater Israel" and to "forswear annexation" and "stop settlement activity" in the occupied territories.

The letter appears to be more an expression of anger over the tone of Baker's comments towards Israel than anything else.

Ruling party wins absolute majority in Egyptian council

CAIRO (Agencies) — President Hosni Mubarak's ruling party won a total majority in the new governmental advisory body, according to final election results.

Interior Minister Zaki Badr said in a nationally televised statement that 162 of the 172 seats were filled in the election that ended Thursday. He said there would be runoff elections for the remaining 10 seats next week.

The Muslim Brotherhood, with the Liberals and the Socialists,

The Muslim Brotherhood has been allowed to participate in Egypt's political arena in recent years under the name of legal parties. It wants to replace Egypt's largely secular penal and legal codes with Islam-based laws, and the alliance's campaign slogan has been "Islam is the solution."

The Brotherhood said in a statement that police had made use of a tight flow of voters to illegally fill in ballots in favour of the Democrats.

Badr denounced the Brotherhood Thursday as an illegal group which received funds from Iran and plotted sabotage.

At his news conference Friday evening, he said the elections went smoothly in a democratic atmosphere.

The election results have shown at the masses have the good judgement which enabled them to choose as their representative the best elements and the most able to achieve their goals," he said.

UNFICYP mandate renewed for 6 months

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The Security Council has voted unanimously to renew the mandate of the U.N. peace-keeping force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for another six months until Dec. 31.

The force, numbering just over 2,100 men from eight countries, has been stationed on the island since 1964 to help keep the peace between the Greek Cypriot side was "not interested in a genuine federation based on equal power-sharing and good-neighbourhood."

He hoped common sense and realism would eventually prevail and that "hopes for a final settlement will not wither in the face of efforts to undermine the basic rights, security and equality of the Turkish Cypriot people."

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar reported this week that in the past six months UNFICYP has been "indispensable" in keeping the peace between Greek and Turkish Cypriot sectors.

UNFICYP includes 2,126 soldiers, military police and other personnel from Australia, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden and Britain. It costs \$13.1 million to maintain the force for a six-month period.

The secretary-general in his report was highly critical of UNFICYP's voluntary funding which does not meet its requirement. He suggested that the Security Council might wish to consider changing the system of financing from voluntary to assessed contributions.

Only \$6.1 million have been contributed by member states, he said. The accumulated deficit of UNFICYP is \$164.5 million.

Talks announced

President George Vassilios and Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash will meet Perez de Cuellar in New York June 28 and 29, the U.N. announced Friday.

The meeting comes at the end of a third round of U.N.-sponsored negotiations between the two leaders, which began in September, to set up a federation to reunite the country.

Rafsanjani victory could spell trouble for Hizbollah

By Samia Nakhoul
Reuters

BEIRUT — The influence of pro-Iranian hardliners in Lebanon is likely to be undermined if moderates win the leadership struggle now believed to be taking place in Tehran, according to political analysts.

They said victory for Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani in Iran's presidential elections in August could seriously weaken the Iranian-backed Hizbollah (Party of God).

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's death has left the Shi'ite Muslim extremists, thought to hold many of the 17 Westerners kidnapped in Lebanon, anxious about their future, they said.

"If Rafsanjani wins the presidential elections, Hizbollah's future will be threatened," said one Shi'ite analyst in Beirut. "It will not enjoy the privileged treatment it had."

Rafsanjani, now the parliamentary speaker, is widely regarded in the West as a relative moderate keen on improving Iran's external relations.

"Naturally if the moderates come to power they will help secure the release of the hostages (held in Lebanon) in the coming period," an Iranian official in Beirut told Reuters.

Rafsanjani offered Thursday to help to secure the release of nine American hostages if

Pro-Iranian militants are believed to be responsible for bombings, kidnappings and hijackings in Lebanon and abroad since the early 1980s to force concessions to benefit Iran.

Western intelligence officials have linked Hizbollah to a string of other attacks, including two suicide bombings which killed nearly 300 U.S. and French servicemen in Beirut say the four were killed.

The analysts said Rafsanjani's offer was clearly intended as a moderate overture.

Changing priorities

A Shi'ite politician said Iran under Rafsanjani was likely to channel its resources into reconstruction after the war with Iraq rather than into exporting the Islamic revolution which inspired Hizbollah.

The revolutionary era has gone with Khomeini's death," he said. "Iran will embark on a new state building phase."

He added that he expected Iranian financial aid to Hizbollah to dwindle if moderates took over in Tehran.

Iran, which under Khomeini chose Lebanon as the main target for Islamic revolution, now gives Hizbollah an estimated \$5 million a month.

It finances hospitals, schools and social offices for Shi'ites, traditionally the largest, poorest and least politically powerful community in Lebanon's sectarian system.

Pro-Iranian followers in Lebanon had been left without a father when Khomeini died, he said, but "an orphan is not necessarily always weak. Many orphans have made history."

Officials in the moderate Shi'ite Amal movement, Hizbollah's main rival among Lebanon's 1.3 million Shi'ites, forecast that the balance of power would tilt towards them if moderates took power in Iran.

Amal, a secular organisation, opposes Hizbollah's calls for the establishment of an Islamic state in Lebanon.

Lebanese supporters mourn the death of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in a gathering held in the southern suburbs of Beirut

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

19:45 Maghrib Isha

21:20 Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swieif, Tel. 810740

Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 637855

St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440

De la Salle Church Tel. 661757

Terrassine Church Tel. 623266

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541

Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543

Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 1331

Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261

St. Ephrem Church Tel. 771751

Assumption International Church Tel. 685236

Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 821264

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fair with the appearance of some clouds at low altitudes. Wind will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, it will be dusty with northerly

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran

15:40 Programme review

15:45 Children's programme

17:10 Football

18:00 News summary in Arabic

18:05 North Yemen news message

18:15 Give Me a Break

18:25 Agricultural programme

18:30 Local programme

18:45 Programme review

19:00 News in Arabic

20:30 Arabic series

21:20 Programme review

21:30 Local programme

23:00 News summary in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 La Baby Sitter

18:30 L'Ecole des Fans

19:00 News in French

19:15 Tanitca

19:45 Varieties programme

'No offer made for West Bank students to study in East Bank'

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — One of the popular stories that goes with the Palestinian uprising is that of an eight-year-old Palestinian boy, Yousif, caught and interrogated by Israeli soldiers after a stone-throwing protest, admitted that he was encouraged to throw stones by his brother "Mohammed," who turned out to be three years old.

True or otherwise, the story underlines one of the most striking features of the 15-month-old intifada — the involvement in it of youngsters, who can easily be described as the executors of the revolt; and none can easily be aware of it than the occupation authorities, who have tried almost every trick in the book to contain them. Prolonged closures of schools in the occupied territories is one of the measures adopted by the Israeli army to forestall organised gathering of protesters.

But that has not actually helped bring down the level of protests and demonstrations sweeping the occupied territories, as is seen every day. However, experts are unanimous that such closures have dealt an additional blow to Palestinian education, already a long-time victim of Israel's systematic campaign to deprive the people under occupation of cultural, social and intellectual growth.

Though advocated by some Israeli officials as a "preventive measure to secure stability", the closure of schools is seen by both local and international circles as an outright denial of a fundamental right of a people.

Many local and international organisations have criticised the occupation authorities over the closure of schools and universities in the occupied territories. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) said recently that it was impossible for West Bank and Gaza schools to make up for the lost time in Palestinian education.

Interestingly, some Palestinian academics say the "forced vacation" of Palestinian students and the lost time in school could be seen as the "national compulsory military service of the state of Palestine."

In any event, the fact remains that Palestinian education has been and still is a victim of occupation and there appears to be very little anyone can do about it.

One of the bright sides (if one chooses to see it so) to the equation is reports from the occupied territories that local committees run makeshift schools in various villages in an attempt to give the basic level of literacy to Palestinian students.

Jordan has always raised alarm over the effects of occupation on West Bank and Gaza education and sought to bring international pressure on Israel to lift its siege of educational institutions in the occupied territories. Recently, the Kingdom signalled its willingness to supervise secondary school examinations (Tawjihi) in the occupied territories despite the severance last year of its administrative and legal relations with the West Bank. A committee has been formed for the purpose but no definite decision has been reached, according to a senior official at the Ministry of Education.

But, the official categorically denied reports in the local press that the Kingdom had offered to take in West Bank students into East Bank schools.

"The ministry did not make such a proposal on the contrary, we encourage West Bank students to resume studies in their own schools," said Ahmad Al Taqi, director of the Examinations Department.

The reported proposal, Taqi said, would be in total contradiction to Jordan's policy of encouraging the Palestinians in the occupied territories not to leave their land.

Jordan seeks ILO help to end Israeli occupation

GENEVA (Petra) — Labour Minister Jamal Al Bdour Friday called on the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the world community at large to put an end to the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories and to pressure Israel into respecting the international community's will, implement all resolutions issued by the United Nations and to recognise the Palestinian legitimate rights including the right to self-determination.

Addressing the 76th session of the ILO, which started here Wednesday, June 7, Bdour called on the ILO members to support a draft resolution calling for the protection of the Palestinian labourers in the occupied Arab territories.

"Such information constitutes a propaganda tool, which Israel is using to influence the international opinion and try to clean its image."

"In this regard," Bdour noted, "Jordan has continued its support for the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories until 1988 when Amman took its decision, severing legal and administrative ties with the occupied West Bank."

Concerning the restrictions on imports of vegetables and fruits from the West Bank, as spelled out in annex three of the team's report, Bdour said Jordan was importing large quantities of fruit and vegetables from the West Bank. However, "there are no such restrictions."

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An art exhibition by three North African artists at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation.
- ★ An art exhibition by Ahmad Abu Othman at the Housing Bank Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian and Arab artists at Al Wasiti Art Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition entitled "Tents and Stones" by Sami Al Zaru at Alia Art Gallery (Flying Carpet).
- ★ An art exhibition entitled "Study in Line and Colour" by Dodi Taban at the Petra Bank Art Gallery.
- ★ An exhibition of paintings by mentally handicapped children at Nazeek Al Hariri Special Education Centre.
- ★ An exhibition of cartoons by Omar Sha'ban at the University of Jordan.
- ★ A photography exhibition on Jordan by Francis Chaverou at the French Cultural Centre — 6:00 p.m.
- ★ A photo exhibition on Bertolt Brecht's life and famous theatre performances at the Goethe Institute.
- ★ An exhibition entitled "Spotlight Germany" displaying works by eleven German photographers at the Yarmouk University — 10:00 a.m.

FILMS

- ★ A feature film entitled "Sweet Dreams" at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.
- ★ A German video film entitled "Die Kuhle Wampe" (English subtitled) at the Goethe Institute — 8:00 p.m.

58,618 students to take Tawjihi exams

By Mariam M. Shahin
and Rania Atalla

AMMAN (J.T.) — A total of 58,618 students who completed their secondary education in Jordanian schools will take the Tawjihi examination set by the Ministry of Education on June 15, according to an official statement issued here Saturday.

This will be the second and final examination session which comes at the conclusion of the 1988-1989 scholastic year in Jordan, and the results will be added to those obtained by the same students in January when they sat for the first session.

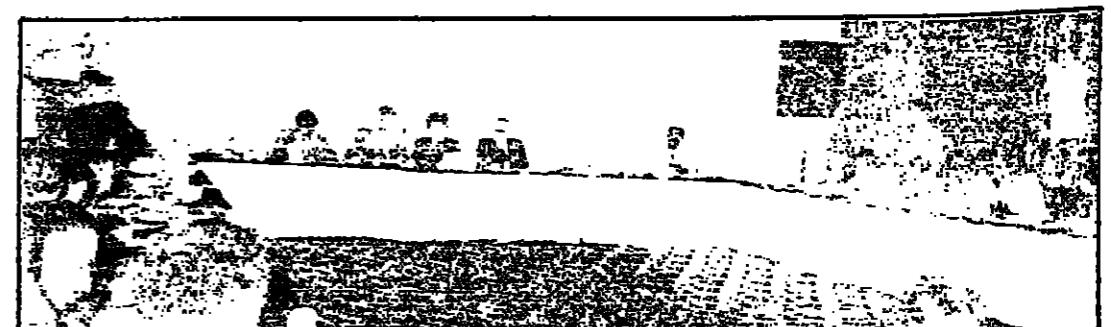
The eight-day examination session will be taken by students of the literary, scientific, commercial, agricultural, industrial, nursing and hotel management streams who had studied in public or private schools in the country, according to the announcement.

The final results are normally released by the end of July, with sufficient time allowed for the students to enrol at universities which reopen at least one month later.

With an unprecedented publicity campaign, the 1989 Jerash Festival is expected to be the best attended festival to date, according to Akram Masarweh, this year's festival director.

The festival comes at a time when Jordan has made visible and strenuous efforts to promote the tourism industry in an attempt to generate additional revenue

Jerash Festival begins on July 5



Jerash Festival committee members Saturday brief reporters on the programme of the annual cultural event (Petra photo)

for the country, among other things. Sharaf stressed that no payment in foreign currency would be made to Jerash Festival participants from outside or inside Jordan.

"The Jerash Festival will pay for everything in Jordanian dinars," Sharaf said in a reply to question whether it was appropriate to hold the festival "at a time such as this." She pointed out that even countries which were in the middle of wars (i.e. European nations during the World War I and World War II) had continued and even increased their cultural activities.

Sharaf expressed surprise and sorrow that any Jordanian would doubt whether or not the festival would benefit the country. "It is absolutely necessary that the country's economy receives a boost and events such as the festival is one way of doing that,"

she said.

Hussein Dabbas, head of public relations, information and marketing committee of Royal Jordanian (RJ), the national carrier, pointed out that 1989 is the first year that the Jerash Festival has been actively promoted outside Jordan and the Middle East.

Royal Jordanian has produced a wide variety of promotional material covering all aspects of the festival.

Ten different travel packages produced for the nine Arab countries, mostly in the Arabian Gulf, were put together in an attempt to lure the citizens of these countries as well as expatriates into attending the festival. RJ went so far as to produce individualised brochures for each of the ten countries.

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According to Sharaf, the festival is not a commercial project as such, but rather a cultural activity where Jordanians and non-Jordanians alike will have an opportunity to create and maintain cultural links with one another. She pointed out that "no cultural festival anywhere is meant to make money."

"This year, the aim is also to promote Jordan as a touristic place, and with the tremendous group effort that has been exerted, this is what the result is likely to be," Masarweh said.

Masarweh told reporters that last year the Jerash Festival posted deficit of JD 29,000 and this year the expected deficit was not more than JD 19,000. The government has pledged to make a contribution of JD 70,000 annually.

Sharaf pointed out that in previous years certain participants from Arab countries, were paid because "their participation was over the years."

Expatriates, to review steps taken to set up the projected university.

A statement following the meeting announced that Saif Al Ramahi, Mohammad Bani Hani, Mohammad Samih Al Khayyat, Hilmi Nasif and Mohammad Abu Hassan were elected to represent the expatriates when the university project comes up for discussion at the fifth expatriates conference to be held in Amman next month.

Mutahab said that the conference, which will begin on July 8, was expected to announce the start of the university project.

In April this year, Jordanian expatriates in the Gulf announced that they had raised 40 per cent of the JD 10 million capital needed for the university project which will be carried out within the Amman region.

According to Ramahi, nearly 90 per cent of the seats in the new university will be assigned for children of Jordanian expatriates, a move that will ensure an inflow of between JD 300 and JD 500 million in foreign currency into Jordan on an annual basis.

Qaisi said that he presented to the two conferences an outline of the Arab World's endeavours to deal with addiction on the national, Pan-Arab, regional and international levels.

The Arab Interior Ministers' Council, which entrusted Qaisi with the mission, organised a meeting in Amman last month to discuss the problem of continuous smuggling and drug trafficking operations.

The council's secretary-general, Akram Ibrahim, said that the council's operations are to combat drug trafficking, ensure greater measures of security for the Arab World and help national authorities to establish security and stability.

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab press outlet providing news and analysis from the Middle East.

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times Advertising Department.

Do us a favour

IT WAS not at all surprising to see the American delegate vetoing a U.N. Security Council resolution deplored Israeli practices in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip since America's blatant use of its international clout has become a way of life at the world body. But, what was indeed surprising was the impressive choice of words and phrasings that the U.S. delegate, Thomas Pickering, offered in justifying the veto. First of all, Pickering voiced American concern over the "continuing violence" in the Occupied Territories escalation of attacks on Palestinians by Jewish settlers, commando infiltration attempts against Israel through Lebanon and inter-Palestinian violence and referred to what he said were "active (American) efforts" to bring about "political dialogue." Then he spiced it up with a reference to a recent call by Secretary of State James Baker on Israel to drop its expansionist plans. Next, he threw in American support for the Israeli plan for Palestinian elections in the Occupied Territories as an initiative to which "we find no other workable alternative." (Israel should be gratified that its trust is not misplaced in the Americans who can be relied on to drum up support for the plan at every forum and at every given opportunity.)

The clinch, as we see it, in what Pickering said was somewhere in the middle of the lengthy statement. "...The United States has repeatedly urged that, in addressing the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Security Council refrain from unhelpful, divisive, one-sided rhetoric," he said. Let us, for a minute, overlook the three adjectives and resist the urge to ask Washington to ask itself who's being "unhelpful, divisive" and "one-sided," and read Pickering's next sentence. "...We have urged that the Council use its considerable authority to help reduce tensions and foster a spirit of accommodation and mutual trust in the region."

We cannot but ask:

Is it not American weapons and military technology as well as Washington's almost unlimited moral and financial support for Israel that keep tensions high in the Middle East?

Is it not the Arab World, over the past years, which has fostered the spirit of accommodation by dropping hardline positions and accepting the concept of coexistence and security and stability for all countries in the region?

Is it not the Palestinian people, represented by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), who are trying their best to build mutual trust even at the cost of splits and differences within their own ranks?

Put the answers to these questions together and what we get is majority support in the Security Council for the moderate, objective and reasonable approach that the Arab and non-aligned worlds have adopted towards the Middle East conflict. Needless to say, such support is indeed the target of American criticism, which has very little to do with the draft resolution that was killed Friday.

If anything, the U.S. should be the last to refer to the "considerable authority" of the Security Council since Washington itself has been highly instrumental, through its mighty sword of veto over the decades, in undermining the effective powers of the Council and imposing a muzzle on realistic moves towards peace in regional conflicts. Is it any secret that the U.S. stands isolated from the other four permanent members of the Security Council with its opposition to the idea of an international peace conference on the Middle East? The American spirit of "accommodation" and "mutual trust" disappear into thin air when it comes to this question.

Let us Arabs not deceive ourselves nor allow anyone to deceive us. Quite simply, Friday's American veto was perfectly in line with Washington's staunch support for Israel and its eagerness to offer a defensive shield for the Zionist state against criticism. It is an inevitable reality which will rear its head whenever Israel is in the dock at the U.N., but will the U.S., for once, accept it as such and abandon its pretenses? If it does, then it will be a big relief for all since there will no longer be any ambiguity over peace efforts and every party will know where it stands. That will be the greatest favour that the U.S. can do to the international community.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Saturday the Arabic daily newspapers commented on the anniversary of Army Day and the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt. Al Ra'i daily said the anniversary is a reminder to the Jordanian people of their forefathers' sacrifices during their struggle to liberate the Arab Homeland. The paper noted that Al Hussein Ibn Ali, the leader of the Great Arab Revolt, left traditions and principles which are being implemented to this day by his great grandson King Hussein. In accordance with the spirit of the Great Arab Revolt, King Hussein stressed Arab unity and cooperation at the 1987 extraordinary summit in Amman. He also has been an unbending supporter of Iraq during its nine year war against Iran and a staunch supporter of the Palestinian people in their quest to regain their homeland, the paper said.

Al Ra'i columnist Abdul Rahim Omar writes that despite numerous efforts by various parties to bring about change in Lebanon, nothing has been accomplished. The writer questions the power invested in a three-member mediation committee appointed by the Arab League which has apparently not been able to accomplish much, just as its numerous predecessors. According to Omar, the Arab countries have realised that the strife in Lebanon was caused by Israel. Israel's aim was to divert the attention of the Arab World from the Arab lands which it occupies. Lebanon, the writer asserts, is a bleeding wound in the heart of the Arab Nation, which must heal at any cost. He adds that through Lebanon Israel is creating divisions among Arab brothers.

Al Dostour writes that the Great Arab Revolt is a continuation of the campaign launched by the Prophet Mohammad 15 centuries ago to both unite and liberate the Arab Nation. Al Hussein Ibn Ali, who led the Great Arab Revolt earlier this century, achieved unity and freedom for the Arabs who were living under the yolk of colonialism and oppression. The revolt, the paper added, ignited a new Arab awakening which eventually led to the end of colonial rule in the Arab World.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

An agenda for the Central Bank

AMMAN — In a sporting spirit I congratulate Dr. Said Nabulsi for his return to the helm of the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ), which he ran between 1973 to 1985. I sincerely wish him success in accomplishing the difficult mission he was called upon by the new government to accomplish. After all the gamut from his success, and the loser from his failure is the national economy at large.

I did, however, take an exception towards his return to the CBJ, and I expressed my point of view in a civilised manner, through the official channels, prior to the decision. But since I was overruled, and since the governor did take charge of his responsibilities at this sensitive point in time, it is only fair to him as a person, and to the CBJ as an institution to be given the chance to act freely and succeed, and to receive all the possible support without any undue hindrance.

In front of the Central Bank lies numerous tasks that cannot wait any longer, and must be resolved one way or another, sooner than later, because they do not essentially need too much research and detailed information. The decision is a matter of policy or line of thinking, with of course some calculations of the benefits and costs that are involved in each option.

The urgent agenda we set in front of the new governor includes:

1. The JD exchange rate — Should it be fixed or flexible, should it be pegged to the dollar or to a basket of foreign currencies, would the basket be that of the Special Drawing Rights (SDR) or

a special basket tailored to the needs of Jordan and reflecting the shares of its trade and financial relations with the world. What would be the contents of such a basket, the weight of each component, and the limits of allowed fluctuation above and below the basket value. And finally, how the CBJ will make the exchange rate respond to inflation rate, currently running at 14 per cent p.a. as estimated by the experts of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

2. Interest rates on the JD — Will interest continue to be floated to find its adequate level in the market, or will the CBJ fix interest rates? If CBJ is interested in fixing interest rates on all deposits and credit facilities, will it set ceilings i.e., maximum levels, or floors i.e., minimum levels? In other words, is the CBJ now for raising the rates, to strengthen the JD and combat capital flight and hinder dollarisation, or for lowering the rates to encourage investment in marginal projects? In general, will the real interest rate on the JD be positive or negative, and in what manner will the interest rate take inflation into account?

3. Will the moneychangers be reinstated and allowed back to business as usual, and will a new law be issued to regulate moneychanging activities, and replace the cancelled law, or will the subject be kept on hold until after we recover stability and confidence? If the moneychangers are about to be reintroduced

to the market, what delays the release of their funds and books, and the collection of their rights and the discharge of their liabilities towards ordinary citizen who are waiting since four months?

4. What is the CBJ plan to put banks back into order and under control? It is common knowledge that some banks do not take law and regulations seriously, and that the Central Bank is appealing them.

5. How would the CBJ deal with the black market that deals openly in foreign exchange at 8 to 10 per cent higher than the official rates and until when that market will be allowed to attract a major chunk of the country's receipts in foreign exchange? Will the CBJ think of economic tools or tough measures, or will it continue to ignore the situation as if it does not exist?

6. The banks credit — How will the ceilings be defined, and how the priorities will be determined? Will the CBJ try to act independently from the economic and fiscal policies and the corrective programme, or as a part of the economic team, and in full coordination with it?

We have no doubt that these and other issues are in the mind of the new management in the Central Bank. We hope that clear and convincing positions towards these issues will be reached very soon, in order to restore a good level of confidence and certainty.

Hun Sen emerges as pivotal leader

By Denis D. Gray
The Associated Press

PHNOM PENH — Prime Minister Hun Sen, a dedicated Communist who lost an eye fighting for the Khmer Rouge, is kissing babies these days like any Western politician seeking popular support. He also has emerged as a key figure in resolving Cambodia's civil war.

Earlier dismissed by the West as a puppet of the Vietnamese, Hun Sen is preparing to run a country that Hanoi promises will be free of all its troops by Sept. 30.

In the meantime, he has stepped up negotiations with Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and others to end a guerrilla war that is sapping the country's limited resources and energy.

One of world's youngest government heads, the 38-year-old Hun Sen has impressed diplomats and Western aid officials in Phnom Penh.

"He began as a country boy. Now, he's by far the most intelligent of the lot (among Cambodia's leaders)," says a senior Soviet diplomat.

When interviewed by the press in 1980, Hun Sen spouted Marxist jargon in response to questions submitted in advance and appeared to have a poor grasp of issues. He spoke only Cambodian.

Today, Hun Sen easily fields questions from the floor and reportedly has picked up an impressive range of knowledge through late-night study, foreign trips and daily staff briefings. Aides say he is progressing well in English, French and Vietnamese.

He also has picked up democratic-style politicking, driving his own car into villages, listening farmers' grievances and berating ineffective officials on frequent inspection tours. He takes time

dians, he remains a father figure who presided over an era of peace before his 1970 overthrow and the apocalyptic events it precipitated.

Hun Sen, on the other hand,

POLITICAL PROFILE

out to play soccer and volleyball on civil service teams.

Hun Sen may well be preparing for an election or at least a popularity contest with Sihanouk, who said last month he might return to Phnom Penh. The prime minister appears to realise he is working at a disadvantage.

Despite his current association with the hated Khmer Rouge in the resistance coalition, Sihanouk still commands widespread affection. Especially for older Cambodians, he has maintained a clean image and appears to live modestly, although there are widespread rumours that his wife is involved in illicit business deals.

fought with the Khmer Rouge and remains a Communist in a land where the ideology was implemented with extreme brutality.

"The people don't like socialism," he admitted to a journalist recently.

Hun Sen, however, has been the key proponent of economic and political liberalisation, and Western aid officials say he gets things done in a government rife with inefficiency and corruption.

Labour, which was set up by the government in 1948. They even established their own Labour Party last year. And, to give their voices more strength, they have resorted to strikes like the May Day walkout by train engineers, which was disguised as a collective taking of leave.

The government responded to heightened worker consciousness by establishing the Council of Labour Affairs in 1987. This body is expected to be elevated to ministerial status within a year.

The main social forces for reform in Taiwan is made up of farmers, workers, environmentalists, and other groups pursuing a larger share of wealth and power. Most of the members of these groups see themselves as underdogs, the dominated elements of society. And today they find themselves gaining strength from better education, greater legal protection, and increased media attention.

What will be the end result of all this ferment and change? As a pop song has it, "Tomorrow will be better." Basically, the trend toward liberalisation and democratisation is irreversible; it will give people a greater voice in their economic activities, and will therefore work for their interests in the long term. The trend will also allow the people greater and more direct political participation, and will give them better access to education and information.

The changing face of Taiwan

TO many observers both at home and abroad, the years 1987 and 1988 mark the beginning of a new era for Taiwan. Over the past year, it seems, the only constant in this island state has been change. While most people with at least a superficial knowledge of Taiwan would consider rapid economic growth to be the nation's most outstanding success story, this factor has been overshadowed during the past year by even more striking achievements in the area of social and political liberalisation. Among the most prominent of these reforms was the lifting of the Emergency Decree that activated martial law (in force for almost four decades) on July 15, 1987; the abolishment of most foreign exchange controls at about the same time; the relaxation of restrictions on newspapers (the number of pages, as well as registration of new dailies).

These events, which have taken place in scarcely more than a year, add up to more than all the cumulative political reforms of past decades. It is not surprising that a prominent political science professor at National Taiwan University characterises the present situation of commenting under the Taiwan's current momentum for reform, "change is the rule, and maintenance of the status quo is the exception."

Taiwanese society is indeed on the move, but the movement is not spontaneous; instead, it is pulled along by progress among the people and the government. Every facet of the island's burgeoning social change is shaped by economic, political, and educational factors. A multitude of features now contribute to the new look of society on Taiwan.

On the political scene, ongoing rapid reform is building up a more democratic political mechanism and encouraging more people to take an interest in — even participate in — the governmental decision-making process. The "Democratic Progressive Party," formed in 1986, has ushered in the first true partisan opposition in the history of China. The ending of martial law, which at any rate was not strictly enforced in its later years, provided strong evidence of the late President Chiang Ching-kuo's commitment to democratic reform. And almost as soon as he succeeded as head of state following Chiang's death on Jan. 13, 1988, President Lee Teng-hui reaffirmed the government's determination to carry on with the reforms initiated by his predecessor. Even as it brings greater democracy, this process of political liberalisation encourages social change.

In the past, it was economic expansion that provided Taiwan with much of its status in the world community. Per capita

ports comprised of industrial products skyrocketed from a mere 10 to 90 per cent; for farm products, the movement was exactly the opposite. This speedy industrialisation has led to a migration of labour from rural to urban areas. Better education has also prompted young people to seek job opportunities in the cities, which are perceived as more promising places for personal development.

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What will be the end result of all this ferment and change? As a pop song has it, "Tomorrow will be better."

Basically, the trend toward liberalisation and democratisation is irreversible; it will give people a greater voice in their economic activities, and will therefore work for their interests in the long term.

The trend will also allow the people greater and more direct political participation, and will give them better access to education and information.

Haughey faces a crucial test

By Paul Majendie
Reuter

DUBLIN — Do the Irish trust Prime Minister Charles Haughey enough to give him free rein in power?

Four times in his seesaw career they have said no to an overall majority for the self-made millionaire known as the great survivor.

But almost one in five are still jobless, up to 30,000 people emigrating every year to Australia, Britain and North America, and Ireland ranks behind Greece and Portugal as the third poorest member of the European Community.

Poignant notices have appeared on several doorways in Donegal, the impoverished northwest tip of Ireland, saying "politicians and election workers are requested not to call. Family emigrating next week."

One out of every ten punts produced by the Irish debt interest repayments.

Fine Gael and the Progressive Democrats, the centre-right opposition parties who formed a pre-election coalition, argue that Haughey could not have achieved so much without their help.

This export-oriented island on

the edge of Europe had built up a mountainous national debt of \$38 billion. He slashed health and education budgets, cut the civil service and negotiated inflation-linked wage rises with unions.

Borrowing has been stabilised, inflation is down to 3.3 per cent and a healthy trade surplus built up.

But almost one in five are still jobless, up to 30,000 people emigrating every year to Australia, Britain and North America, and Ireland ranks behind Greece and Portugal as the third poorest member of the European Community.

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What exposes children to coronary disease

By Dr. Salma H. Badraddin

A well-balanced diet with low fat and cholesterol together with physical activities on a regular basis are recommended for all children to maintain ideal bodyweight.

NO THANKS, no dessert for me, now that I'm in my forties, I better watch and eat. I don't want to end up with a heart attack."

I overheard a young man say that at a dinner party we were attending. I wanted to tell this gentleman that the time to have started watching his diet was when he was four instead of forty.

The American National Institute of Health Consensus Conference on Lowering Blood Cholesterol to Prevent Heart Disease recommends that "children with blood cholesterol levels between 170 to 185 mg/dl should be counselled regarding diet and other cardiovascular risk factors."

Considering patterns of life-

style especially food habits, are developed in childhood, these children along with their parents were invited to attend a series of counselling sessions at the University's Community Health Centre.

A well-balanced diet with low fat and cholesterol together with physical activities on a regular basis was recommended for all children to maintain them at their ideal body weight.

Other preventive measures that were recommended included complete abstinence from smoking and alcohol. Five questions that frequently came up during these counselling sessions were:

Q. How can any child have high blood cholesterol when he/she is

so thin?

A. There is a common misconception that only obese or fat people have high cholesterol levels. Since many foods high in cholesterol are also high in fat, such as milk, butter and red meat, people whose consumption of these food products is high also tend to be overweight.

Q. Can children with a family tendency lower their serum cholesterol levels by modifying their diets?

A. Although children with a family tendency do have an exaggerated response to dietary cholesterol and saturated fat as compared to other children, strict dietary control can prevent the blood cholesterol from becoming dangerously high.

Q. As long as one avoids high cholesterol foods such as eggs and organ meats, one does not have to worry about cholesterol.

A. Contrary to popular belief, it is not only the cholesterol content of the diet but also the total fat intake which influences

blood cholesterol levels. Therefore a person who avoids eggs or organ meats, but consumes plenty of milk and milk products and uses ghee for cooking is more likely to have high blood cholesterol than a person who consumes eggs but has a very low fat intake. Most of the children in the study regularly consumed milk and milk products, such as cheese and ice cream, which contributed substantially to their cholesterol and saturated fat intake.

Some points to remember regarding the fats in your children's diet:

(a) Use oil instead of ghee in cooking and that too in moderation.

(b) Reduce the intake of fried snacks such as chips, samosas, kebabs, and nimco snacks.

(c) If fresh buffalo milk is used, skim off excess fat.

(d) Avoid excessive amounts of meat and chicken. A child consuming a balanced diet needs no more than 4-5 oz meat a day, for

example a chicken tikka or a large hamburger.

(e) Reduce the consumption of cheese and ice cream.

Q. Why control the intake of chicken since it contains no cholesterol?

A. Western literature recommends substituting beef or red meat with chicken and fish, which has led people to believe that only red meats contain cholesterol.

The cholesterol content of 3½ oz of these foods are beef 100 mg, mutton 100 mg, chicken 85 mg and fish 60 mg.

White meat is recommended as it has a lower saturated fat content than red meats. Since beef and mutton have the same cholesterol value, there is no justification for substituting beef with mutton. Intake of fish should be encouraged, since it contains less fat and cholesterol and has a protective effect against cardiovascular diseases.

Q. What else should children eat to satisfy their hunger and

needs for energy?

A. A child should get most of his or her energy from, bread, rice, potatoes or other cereal and grains, with about 30 per cent to be provided by fats and oils. Protein is not required for energy, but is needed for growth and other body functions.

Protein can also be obtained from dals, beans and channa as these are high in nutrients, protein and fibre, but contain only a trace of fats. The children studied did not eat enough vegetables and dals, simply because they were not cooked often at home. Some vegetables or dals should be included daily in a child's diet.

If children are to develop healthy eating habits, the family's eating patterns must also change. Children cannot be expected to enjoy a meal of vegetables, dals and fruits, when the head of the household does not consider a meal complete without a meat dish and a dessert! — Dawn

Eiffel Tower, at 100, has defeated its critics

Mary Blaize



The Eiffel Tower as seen by Robert Delaunay.

PARIS — After the close of the 1889 world's fair, of which it had been the uncontested star, there was talk of junking the Eiffel Tower or transforming it. Why not cover it in tiles for the 1900 world's fair, suggested one improver, or festoon it in metal frills? An architect named Gautier recommended that it be turned into a multi-level pagoda, another named Samson submitted a project in which the tower was thickened and covered entirely in soil and grass, with a winding road spiraling its waist and a waterfall cascading from its top.

The Eiffel Tower remained unscathed to celebrate its centennial this year; unloved perhaps but much loved, celebrated in paint by Seurat, Rousseau, Delaunay and Chagall and in words by Apollinaire, Aragon and Roland Barthes.

In retrospect, the tower was original but inevitable. As early as 1833 an English engineer named Trevithick suggested that a 1,000 foot (304.80-metre) metal tower be erected to celebrate the passage of the 1832 Reform Bill, and in 1876, again unsuccessfully, a metal tower was proposed for the Philadelphia world's fair.

In June, 1884, five months before the formal announcement of the 1889 Paris world's fair, a Swiss engineer named Maurice Koeklin drew a plan for a 300-meter metal pylon standing on four metal feet. Koeklin was an employee of the world-famous engineer Gustave Eiffel.

The 1889 exhibition and its most famous monument are the subject of a show at the Musee d'Orsay, "1889: La Tour Eiffel et l'exposition universelle" (until Aug. 15), which includes Koeklin's sketch as well as such spin-offs as an Eiffel tower-shaped birdcage. A plan outlined on the exhibition's floor shows that the tower's base was surrounded by pavilions from minor powers such as Bolivia, Panama and Norway, a sign of prudence, perhaps, for it seemed abundantly clear (and still does to anyone standing beneath it) that the tower would fall down.

World's fairs represent the lofty and the daffy in ephemeral collision, and 1889 was no exception.

ties to submit a design for the world's fair competition. Eiffel was caught short and bought his employees' plan.

With Stephen Sauvestre, Eiffel modified the plan and his project was accepted. Sauvestre has been forgotten to the point where even the date of his death is unknown, but such was Eiffel's prestige that the project, known as the Tour de 300 Metres, was promptly renamed the Tour Eiffel.

The tower was considered scary and denounced as hideous even before construction began in a famous letter of protest signed by Gounod, Maupassant and the architect of the Paris Opera, Charles Garnier.

Garnier's signature was possibly a case of professional jealousy and was certainly out of order. He was the consulting architect of the 1889 exhibition

But above all there was Eiffel's

and the creator of one of its major attractions: the unintentionally hilarious *Histoire de l'habitation*, which featured Garnier's historically accurate renderings of human dwellings from the stone and iron ages to modern times and from the Etruscans and Aztecs to the Chinese, Scandinavians and Hindus. The houses were similar in form and bore a striking resemblance to 19th-century seaside homes. It was in fact pointed out that Garnier's fine "Phoenician" dwelling was not unlike his own villa in Bordighera.

The Eiffel Tower was constructed, mostly from prefabricated pieces, at breakneck speed but with only one casualty: a youth who was showing off to his fiancee on a girder after working hours. As good a businessman as he was an engineer, Eiffel paid off his investors within a year and made a deal with the tower's owner, the city of Paris, whereby his company would manage the tower for 20 years. One way or another (there must have been a lot of fine print), the contract did not expire and the city finally took it over nearly a century later, in 1980.

If the 1889 exhibition marked the triumph of iron, it was also a remarkable for its lively colours which inspired Debussy, Tiffany and Galle. Blue was particularly pervasive, to the point where Le Figaro's guide to the fair was called *Le Guide Bleu*.

Blue was especially evident in the Palais des beaux arts et des arts liberaux, the most important structure in the fair along with the tower and the *galerie des machines*, a vast, domed shed filled with pistons, conveyor belts, flatbed presses, flywheels and complex plaster statues writhing in allegory.

The foreign pavilions were built in approximate native style by French architects, with Albert Ballu's grandiose Argentinian pavilion such a success that it was dismantled and shipped to Buenos Aires, where it stood until 1933. Foreign countries were urged to fill their ersatz pavilions with real natives, and a reproduction of a Cairo street was made, including a mosque, a bazaar and a local lowlife who turned out to be a bit too real.

But above all there was Eiffel's

tower, that "solitary suppository riddled with holes," the writer Huysmans called it, with which everyone, despite themselves, sooner or later fell, or falls, in love. "We are all citizens of the Eiffel Tower," a former critic said.

Sonnets, letters, polkas, waltzes and even a symphony were written in praise of the tower. The symphony, whose first move-



Protein is needed for growth and other body functions

Gorbachev era brings John Le Carré in from the cold war

By Mark Trevelyan
Reuter

LONDON — John Le Carré's cold war days are over, but the master spy novelist doesn't mourn their passing.

For more than two decades, the icy confrontation between superpowers caught in the grip of the arms race gave Le Carré the perfect backdrop for his taut, suspense-filled tales of duelling Western and Soviet agents.

Relations have thawed in the four years since Mikhail Gorbachev took power in the Kremlin. But Le Carré, whose new book "The Russia house" comes out next month, says the political ferment whipped up by the new leader poses challenges for spies and spy writers alike.

"You don't know where the real sources of power are, you don't know where the real alignments and conflicts are. Paradoxically, this is of course a very strong case for spying the hell out of them," he said in an interview.

"One must watch and listen. It's far easier and far more habitual to spy upon friends than upon enemies."

"The Russia house" copies of

which proudly adorn the mantelpiece of Le Carré's elegant north London home, is the fruit of two visits he made to the Soviet Union in 1987.

They were eye-opening trips for the man Moscow once called a cold war provocateur.

Le Carré found Soviet citizens familiar with his work through clandestine translations, with fans reputed to include Raisa Gorbachev, the Soviet leader's wife. "I very quickly discovered that I was a naughty and slightly dangerous, bemusing name for them to play with," he said.

Espionage remains central

Soon to be serialised in the glasnost flagship *Ogonyok*, "The Russia house" is the story of Barley, a genial, boozey English publisher selected as an unwilling agent by Western spymasters investigating leaked Soviet defence secrets.

Set in a Moscow abuzz with Gorbachev's reforms, it moves away from the traditional Le Carré suspense formula towards a subtler blend of romance, intrigue and ideas.

But the theme of espionage remains central, with Barley's

British and American controllers portrayed as unyielding cold warriors whose thinking on Soviet Russia remains rooted deep in the past.

The square-jawed, silver-haired Le Carré, impeccably English in manner and dress, is scathing about what he sees as the persistence of calcified anti-Communism in the West. He sees secret services, resistant to change, as the last refuge of national inhibitions, chauvinism and mistrust.

"The cold war has pro-

duced a situation where we fantasise about one another and where we have done so for so long that the fantasies have become reality," he said.

"Institutionalised nightmares

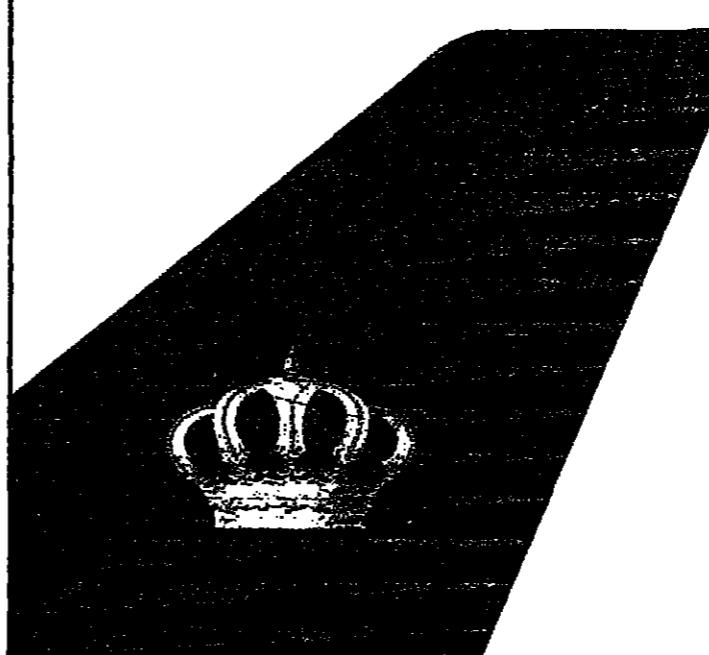
about what they might do to us

have produced responses in terms

of armament on one side, then on

the other side in a never-ending pingpong game."

At 57, Le Carré, whose real name is David Cornwell, can look back on a quarter of a century of best-selling novels hailed both as thrillers and serious literature.



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'Gulf Arab states deserve higher oil production quotas'

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Hisham Nazer said Gulf Arab oil producers deserve higher production quotas in the future, the Saudi Press Agency reported Friday.

Nazer also said OPEC's new ceiling of 19.5 million barrels per day was below world demand and market prices could rise above \$18 a barrel.

He made the remarks Thursday after the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ended six days of meetings in Vienna with a compromise price support agreement.

When asked about Saudi Arabia's differences with Kuwait over the distribution of quotas, Nazer was quoted as saying: "There is no difference over that issue."

"The kingdom agrees completely with Kuwait which the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states own the largest reserves in OPEC and have sacrificed in the past more than others to rebalance the market, and therefore should be rewarded somehow for what they have lost in the past," he noted.

He was referring to the regional alliance which groups OPEC members Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates with non-OPEC members Bahrain and Oman.

Nazer said new quotas should



Hisham Nazer

be distributed in the future according to a study which he predicted would lead to raising the quota of the kingdom and GCC states, the agency reported.

OPEC, which raised its ceiling by one million barrels daily, agreed to meet again Sept. 22 in Paris.

But Kuwait, which demands a higher individual quota, voiced its reservation about the deal.

The Kuwaiti oil minister is one of the most experienced people on market conditions and he said he will not use his reservation to confuse the market ... and that is a positive indicator," Nazer was quoted as saying.

Kuwait's Oil Minister Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah, has said his country was not bound by its OPEC assigned quota of 1.09 million daily and it would keep output around 1.35 million, a drop from its May production of 1.9 million.

Nazer, whose country is the world's largest oil exporter, said Riyadh was happy to see OPEC refer to \$18 a barrel as a benchmark price and not as a target selling price.

"The price should be left to

supply and demand forces ... the kingdom sees no obstacles for the price exceeding \$18 if the market demand justifies it," he said, adding that the OPEC accord will eventually have a positive impact on the market.

Commenting on last week's OPEC conference some analysts were sceptical.

"A lot of problems were swept under the carpet," said Fergus Macleod, analyst at Barclays De Zoete Wedd brokerage firm in London.

Michael Rothman, senior energy analyst at Merrill Lynch Capital Markets financial firm in New York, said the agreement injects "a dose of pessimism because it signals OPEC is unable to deal with the quota issue."

"It does not bode well for prices (in the short term)," he said.

He said prices for West Texas Intermediate, the American benchmark crude, could slip into the range of \$15 to \$17 a barrel in the July-September quarter.

Indonesia's Oil Minister Ginandjar Kartasasmita, predicted the September meeting would be "crucial for the history of OPEC."

Donors give \$523m to IFAD

ROME (AP) — Donors to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) have agreed to fund the U.N. agency after months of prolonged negotiations.

The countries agreed to give \$522.9 million to the fund to keep it going through June 30, 1992, IFAD said in a statement.

The fund-raising drive is the third launched by the agency since it was formed in 1977 to improve agriculture and combat poverty in the Third World. Unlike other U.N. agencies, it relies on replenishment campaigns for its funds rather than assessing its members.

IFAD fell short of its goal, which was to raise \$750 million in the latest campaign. However, the amount agreed upon was up from \$460 million pledged in the

last drive in 1986.

"It is not ideal but it enables the fund to stay in business," said IFAD President Idris Jazairy of Algeria at a news conference.

IFAD noted in a statement that the major oil-producing countries pledged an amount "significantly lower" than the \$184 million IFAD had hoped to receive from them. The countries said they would donate \$124.4 million.

The talks on IFAD funding were originally scheduled to be completed by late December. The negotiations were postponed again in January when oil-producing countries said they were having trouble coming up with funds.

The 143-member agency makes small loans directly to the poor. It has spent more than \$2.6 billion on 247 projects in 91 developing projects since it was founded.

Japan provided \$9.1b in foreign aid in 1988

TOKYO (AP) — Japan's aid to developing countries rose 22.5 per cent last year, to \$9.134 billion, second only to the United States' estimated \$9.8 billion, the foreign ministry announced Saturday.

The ministry in an annual report said official development assistance (ODA) as a percentage of Japan's gross national product stood at 0.32 per cent, up from the previous year's 0.31 per cent.

Of the total, \$6.422 billion was

provided directly to developing countries, it said. The amount included \$2.980 billion in grants, up 30.9 per cent, and \$3.514 billion in loans, up 16.1 per cent.

The report said indirect assistance provided through the United Nations and other international organisations totalled \$2.712 billion, up 22.9 per cent.

Ministry officials said the government has earmarked \$5.4 billion in the 1989 budget for ODA funding. They said an additional

Japan has been under foreign pressure in recent years to do more for others with its huge trade surplus.

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ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Kuwait raises equity in Midland

LONDON (AP) — The Kuwait Investment Office Friday confirmed that it was the buyer of the 5.2 per cent stake in Midland Bank PLC that Hanson PLC sold Thursday. The Kuwait Investment Office, the London-based investment arm of the Kuwaiti government, said it considered the purchase to be a good investment. It declined to reveal what price it paid for the stake, or make further comment. The purchase boosted the office's stake in Midland to 10.3 per cent. On Thursday, Hanson announced it sold the stake, without identifying the buyer, and market speculation centered around the Kuwait Investment Office and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp., which already owns a 14.9 per cent stake in Midland.

New Cypriot plan envisages 5% growth

NICOSIA (AP) — Government planners have announced a new five-year plan for the Cyprus economy that calls for a 5 per cent annual growth rate and boosts spending by 50 per cent. The plan also aims at providing 20,000 new jobs and raising per capita income from \$3,500 to \$5,200 Cyprus pounds (\$7,000-\$10,400) in 1993, the semi-official Cyprus News Agency reported. It said the plan forecasts investments of 3.3 billion Cyprus pounds (\$6.6 billion) in the Mediterranean island over the next five years, a 56 per cent increase over the current five-year period. Exports should increase by 10 per cent annually to top one billion Cyprus pounds (\$2 billion) in 1993, while introduction of value added tax will reduce the public sector deficit, according to the plan. Cyprus was split into separate Greek and Turkish sectors after Turkish forces invaded in 1974. The Greek Cypriot southern sector has since built a flourishing economy based on tourism, farm exports and off-shore business services.

Absenteeism worsens Italian crisis

ROME (R) — Italy's government crisis has made its notoriously sluggish bureaucrats even more reluctant to work, according to the junior minister campaigning for efficiency in the public sector. Three months after paramilitary police raided public offices in a clampdown on absenteeism, Raffaele Costa of the public works ministry says 400,000 people are failing to turn up for work each day in Rome alone. "I don't really know what the point (of the police raids) was," Costa said in an interview in Friday's Rome daily *Il Tempo*. "I know that today the situation is far from positive and has got worse since the start of the government crisis." Since the collapse of Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita's five-party coalition May 19, absenteeism has cost the state around 100 billion lire (\$70 million) a day. Costa, a Liberal Party deputy who says his figures are based on files kept by the ministries, sent a formal complaint Thursday to Public Administration Minister Paolo Cirino Pomicino. Rome magistrates announced they were investigating 50 cases of suspected fraud against the state among ministry workers who claim to have recurring digestive troubles or anxiety attacks.

EC decides to ban ivory imports

LUXEMBOURG (AP) — The European Community (EC) Friday decided to ban ivory imports from Africa and support international actions to protect elephants. The 12 EC environment ministers said the ban was necessary because African elephants were threatened with extinction. The ministers instructed the EC Commission to draft concrete measures to enforce the common ban, which will then become immediately compulsory throughout the trade bloc. A European official said the EC Commission proposals could be made at the next meeting of environment ministers, possibly next month. Meanwhile, individual member countries were invited to take urgent measures to ban imports of ivory, either raw or transformed. The 12 environment ministers also decided to have African elephants listed among animals threatened with extinction at the next international conference on animal protection in October. The EC Commission was instructed to make proposals to that effect. The EC is estimated to account for some 20 per cent of world demand of ivory.

Strike shuts down SUNA

KHARTOUM (AP) — A strike by non-journalist employees shut down the official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) Saturday. They were demanding more pay and appointment of a new general manager to replace the one fired five months ago. A statement by the striking unions said the agency's engineers, technicians, clerks and labourers will be off the job for a week. The walkout shut down SUNA's general transmission of news and telex and radio services. Sudan News Agency has been without upper management since Jan. 18, when general manager Ahmad Al Tigani Tayeb and five of his top deputies were fired. Their dismissal followed by two weeks a strike by journalists and other agency employees demanding stronger management, improved professional standards and removal of government control over editorial content.

Bhutto reaffirms reform drive

NEW YORK (R) — Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan said Friday her government was committed to market-oriented reforms and fiscal prudence. Bhutto sharply criticised the late military ruler's policies. "The dictatorship had lived beyond its means, squandered the resources of a poor nation, leaving behind a legacy of debt and deficit," she said in a speech to the Asia Society, a non-profit educational group.

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Demand for military planes drops

PARIS (R) — The world's leading aircraft makers Friday reported a boom in new orders for civil airliners but demand for military planes remained low because of reduced international tension.

Representatives from American and European civil aviation manufacturers at news conferences at the Paris air show announced an estimated total orders worth \$6 billion on the first two days of the air fair.

But military suppliers, struggling to maintain momentum in the face of disarmament and shrinking defence budgets, had little positive news to offer.

"The central question becomes, how much are (nations) willing to spend on defence? The answer clearly is less," John Rittenhouse, senior vice president with General Electric Aerospace, told a news conference.

"We are seeing a major decrease in the worldwide demand for defence products prompted by a decline in tensions between East and West... and as nations turn their attention to other priorities," Rittenhouse said.

The 10-day Paris show is the world's leading aviation show window, held every two years just north of Paris.

This year 1,600 manufacturers

are represented, vying for business with some 300 official buying delegations.

Within hours of the start, Western Europe's Airbus Industrie said it had won orders for 22 of its brand new A321 commuter jets.

Ariane to launch mini-satellites

Western Europe's Ariane space rocket will launch mini-satellites for the first time later this year, company chairman Frederic D'Alessi said Friday.

D'Alessi told the news conference at the Paris air show that the mini-satellites, three British and three American, would be launched aboard an Ariane-4 rocket at the end of 1989.

The mini-satellites, weighing

only a few dozen kilogrammes compared with three or four tonnes for telecommunications satellites, are mainly used by radio amateurs or scientists carrying out experiments in space.

ArianeSpace, which builds and launches the Ariane on behalf of the European space agency, plans to change its financial structure to attract new shareholders, D'Alessi said.

He said a holding company to be called ArianeSpace Participations would be formed later this year with the eventual aim of listing the company on a stock exchange.

D'Alessi said the company's net profits in 1988 fell to 127.4 million francs (\$18.76 million) from 302.5 million francs (\$44.55 million) in 1987.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

	Thursday, June 8, 1989	Central Bank official rates	Swiss franc	330.5	333.8	
		Buy	Sell	French franc	84.5	85.3
U.S. dollar	565.3	571.3	—	Japanese yen (for 100)	395.8	399.8
Pound Sterling	889.5	886.4	—	Dutch guilder	254.5	257.0
Deutschmark	286.6	289.3	—	Italian lira (for 100)	35.4	35.9
				Belgian franc (for 10)	137.3	138.7

Weekly Amman Financial Market trading

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market starting Saturday June 3, '89 and Wednesday June 7, '89. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company Number of shares Volume of trade Opening price Closing price Par value

Banking and financial institutions

Industrial Development Bank	4233	7196	1.680	1.700	1.000
Petra Bank	11682	25757	2.300	2.200	1.000
Jordan Islamic Bank	924	1895	2.050	2.050	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	9975				

Sports

JORDAN TIMES, SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1989

SPORTS IN BRIEF

KENYAN STARS LOSE MADRID (R) — Kenyan Olympic champions Peter Rono and Paul Erceng crashed to surprise defeats in an international athletics meeting Friday as world champion Abdi Bile of Somalia showed a glimpse of his best. Bile, back on the track after a year of injury problems, clocked two minutes 20.49 seconds to repeat his position among the world's top middle-distance athletes with victory in a 1,000 metres event ahead of Spain's Manuel Pascasio with Erceng third. Olympic 800 metres champion Erceng followed his usual style by staying at the back of the pack but left himself too much to do in the final lap as Bile, 1,500 metres gold medallist from the Rome world championships, took command.

GULIT TO STAY WITH AC MILAN: MILAN (R) — Dutch international Ruud Gullit signed a second three-year contract with AC Milan Friday that will keep him with the Italian first division club until June 1993. Milan officials, who bought Gullit from PSV Eindhoven in 1987 for 17 million guilders (then \$8.5 million), gave no details of the new contract. Gullit played a crucial role along with fellow Dutch players Marco Van Basten and Frank Rijkaard in AC Milan's European Cup semifinal victory over Real Madrid and in the final against Steaua Bucharest. Club officials said they were still negotiating terms for the renewal of Van Basten's contract, which expires in June 1990.

ITALIAN FOOTBALL STRIKE CALLED OFF: ROME (R) — A strike which had threatened Sunday's Italian First Division soccer programme was called off Friday after the players' union reached agreement over new transfer terms. A soccer federation spokesman said the strike was called off after a day of frantic negotiations between the federation's top officials and the Italian Players' Union. If the strike had gone ahead it would have been the first stoppage by first division players in Italian league history. The president of the players' union, Sergio Campana, called the June 11 strike 10 days ago after negotiations broke down over details of an agreement to bring high Italian transfer fees into line with lower UEFA limits over the next four years. The federation spokesman said the two sides had reached a compromise on the timetable of the reduction in fees but details were not immediately available.

JONES SIGNS FOR LEEDS: LONDON (R) — Wimbledon sold controversial midfielder Vinny Jones to second division Leeds for £650,000 (\$1 million) Friday. Sam Hammam, managing director of first division Wimbledon, said the deal was completed last night and Jones wanted to move for personal reasons. Hammam said several British soccer clubs have made inquiries about Jones following a head-butting incident with Everton captain Kevin Ratcliffe in February. It was Jones' fourth sending-off offence in 22 months. "Within 48 hours of that, six or seven clubs came up wondering whether we wanted to keep him," Hammam said.



Steffi Graf

17½-year-old beats Graf; Chang seeks to down Edberg today

Sanchez wins French Open title

PARIS (Agencies) — Arantxa Sanchez upset world number one Steffi Graf in an exciting final Saturday to become the youngest French Open female tennis champion in history and the first Spanish woman to win a grand slam title.

Sanchez, at 17½ nearly six months younger than Graf was when she won her first French title in 1987, dashed the West German's hopes of taking the crown for a record third time in succession.

Seventh seed Sanchez, who fought back from 5-3 down in the deciding set to win 7-6, 3-6, 7-5, also ended Graf's run of six grand slam successes and became only the second woman to beat Graf this year.

One of the longest women's finals at Roland Garros — two hours and 58 minutes — ended when Graf, looking increasingly uncomfortable and suffering from cramps — put a backhand into the net and Sanchez tumbled to the clay in sheer relief.

"It is a wonderful day for me. This is what I have wanted all my life," said a tearful Sanchez before rushing to hug her parents and brother Emilio, the world's 14th-ranked player who had flown in from Spain for the final.

Graf, looking pale and worn-out, embraced her opponent after the tough match. "I just didn't feel at my best at the end," she said. "I was feeling weak and I just made too many mistakes."

Graf, who had not dropped a set against Sanchez in their three previous meetings, looked on from early on when Sanchez broke her to go 3-2 ahead in the first set and then fended off five break-points to hold serve.

By that point the match had already lasted longer than last year's final here when Graf thrashed Soviet teenager Natalia Zvereva in 34 minutes without losing a game.

Sanchez, ranked 10th in the world, was serving for the set at 5-4 when Graf broke her and held her own serve to go 6-5 up.

The stocky Spaniard, who relies on sheer determination rather than power and chases the ball all over the court, saved two set-points in the next game to take the set to a tie-break, which she

won 8-6 to cheers of "Ole" from the 16,500 spectators.

Graf, who lost only three times in 72 matches last year and began 1989 by successfully defending her Australian Open title, found her killer instinct deserting her on several occasions as she hit uncharacteristic errors.

Sanchez, who last year became the first player to keep Chris Evert out of the semifinals in 13 French Open appearances when she beat the American in the third round, said she had always believed she could beat Graf.

"When (Michael) Chang beat (Ivan) Lendl I thought 'Why not?'" she said.

American Chang, the youngest men's finalist ever at Roland Garros at the age of 17 years and three months, will play Stefan Edberg for the title Sunday after knocking out world number one Lendl in the fourth round.

"A lot of people didn't think I could play on clay, but I've always thought I could," said Edberg, who beat Boris Becker 6-3, 6-4, 5-7, 3-6, 6-2 in the semifinals. "I've really put together these last two weeks. I know how to play on clay now."

Fifteenth seed Chang, who came back from two sets down to beat Lendl in the fourth round of the men's event despite a fifth set attack of cramps, has certainly been blessed so far.

"I won because the Lord wanted me to," said the youngest ever semifinalist in Paris.

pressure on me," the 15th-seeded Chang said after beating Andrei Chesnokov 6-1, 5-7, 7-6, 7-5 in Saturday's semifinals. "I just go out and give it my all. Whatever happens, happens."

While Chang is making tennis history, the third-seeded Edberg is seeking to shed his image as a one-dimensional, fast-court specialist.

The defending Wimbledon champion has played the best clay-court tennis of his career in reaching the final at Roland Garros for the first time.

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Hearns bids to end nightmare

LAS VEGAS (R) — Tommy Hearns is hoping an eight-year nightmare will end when he attempts to take Sugar Ray Leonard's World Boxing Council (WBC) super-middleweight title Monday.

The odds are against him here with bookmakers laying 3-1 on Leonard for their first encounter since September 1981.

Leonard, slightly behind on points at that meeting, erupted in the 14th round to stop Hearns for what was then his first defeat as a professional.

"It's been a definite nightmare, over and over again," Hearns said this week. "I've been living with pain for eight years. It's like a little monster following me around. It never left me and now

it's time to relieve my mind."

To rid himself of the monster Hearns will have to improve on his last three bouts.

Last October Argentine Juan-Roldan had Hearns in serious trouble before the "hit man" from Detroit stopped him in the fourth round.

In his next fight, Iran Barkley, bleeding badly and far behind, shocked Hearns with a brutal third-round knockout to win the WBC middleweight title.

Then in a comeback fight, Hearns was nearly knocked out by American James Kinchen.

Hearns survived by hanging on to everything in sight — Kinchen, the referee and the ropes — until he recovered to gain a point's decision.

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World News

Namibians begin returning home

WINDHOEK, Namibia (AP) — About 300 people without food or possessions crossed the border from Angola Friday as the repatriation of thousands of Namibians to take part in independence election started early.

After a delay of one month, about 41,000 Namibian refugees were to begin returning home from Angola, Zambia and Botswana Monday morning, most of them in U.N. charter flights, a United Nations official said.

But a spokesman for the South African-appointed administrator of the territory of Namibia said Friday a group of 300 crossed on foot Friday and were fed by local tribal authorities. Spokesman Eberhard Hoffmann said their status would be checked before police handed them over to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees.

Eleven charter flights carrying a total of 1,374 refugees will travel to three sites in Namibia Monday, said Nicolas Bwakira of Nigeria, who is in charge of the U.N. refugee repatriation operation.

The refugee airlift is part of the U.N. independence plan for Namibia that took effect April 1. South Africa, which has ruled the Namibia for 74 years, is responsible for implementing most aspects of the independence plan under the supervision of U.N. officials.

Between 1,000 and 1,400 refugees will be arriving daily from



South African troops load armoured vehicles onto a train in Grootfontein, Namibia, in preparation for their withdrawal in accordance with a United Nations peace and independence plan for the territory

on their own will not be turned back, Bwakira added.

The U.N. has registered 41,000 refugees, but those who return

will arrive at camps in two northern towns, Ondangwa and Grootfontein, and the centrally located capital of Windhoek.

The initial groups of refugees

Monday through late July, Bwakira said.

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